Constituted room Pirel Prop-

dance, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country in its monetary interests is at the present ment in a deplorable condition In the midst of unaurusesing plent in all the productions, and in all the elements of natural wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abaudoned, and thousands of useful lab-orers thrown out of employment and

reduced to want." This testimony would comlemn "a revenue tariff' in any court in the land. It ought to force a like verdiet from the great jury of our coun-

trymen. One of the chief complaints against the protective system is its alleged hindrance to foreign trais-and a foreign market for our own products. It is argued that if we could import raw material from other countries free, and manufacture such raw material into products far use, we could export them at a great profit and thus scenre a stand-ing in the markets of the world. This theory is wholly, I believe illusory. It is without substance. We have an example of free raw material in a certain line of manu-factures—that of leather for boots shoes, etc., etc. In 1872 hides and skins were made free so that our manufacturers could import them without custom house burdens, They have had "free trade" in their raw material now for sixteen years. This industry has been an excep-tionally successful one, and yet you amout avoid being surprised when I say to you that in those sixteen years we have been able to export out 2 per cent of the leather produc-

But if free raw material be neces sary to secure an export trade and the foreign markets, then I answer that our manufacturers today have substantial free trade in foreign raw underials which they make into finished products in the United States, provided they export it. Sec-tions 2019, 2021 and 2022 of the United States statutes provide for the remission of duties on all for eign materials used in manufacture for the export trade. The law is positive that all articles manufac-tured for export from imported materials, upon which duties have been paid, simil, when exported, be en-titled to a drawback of 100 per cent of the duties paid on such raw mu-terials. Some use has been made of these laws. The remission of duties in 1884 paid upon imported materials manufactured for foreign markets amounted to \$2,256,638. On ome articles the drawback is equal twitte duty paid, but in no instance where articles are imported to be manufactured here and sent abrone

is the duty to exceed 10 per cent. And yet we are gravely told by the tarrif references that we canno reach foreign markets on account of the high tariff on the raw material, when, in fact, for foreign trade, foreign raw material are principally free. This principal was recognized as early as the administration of George Washington, and has been entarged and made applicable to all imported material, the drawbacks varying from 20 to 100 per cent. What becomes then of the cry for free raw material in the presence of this fact. The truth is, we are not so much concerned about the foreign market as we are about the home market. The latter is the best and we have not been able to control it, and until we do, that should be our chief concern. But if any of our people are sighing for a foreign market and value it more highly than our own, they can import foreign raw musterial practically free of higher forms of manufacture can go out and possess the world's markets. Taxed raw materials do not stand in their way, and it is hypocrisy to elmin otherwise.

'The markets of the world' in our present condition are a snare and a delusion. We will reach them whenever we can undersell competing nations, and no somer. Tariffs do not keep us out and free trade will not make it easier to trade with no last me give you a brief exhibit of some of our foreign trade, what we buy and what we sell. In the year ending June 30, 1885, we bought of Mexico, the Central American states, British Hon-duras, and the governments of the West Indies and South America, products to the amount \$172,468,526. and we sold these governments of our products about 55% per cent. in amount of what we bought of them, or about \$50,000,000; and as a show-ing that a protective tariff did not produce this uncomfortable balance against us I need only state that more than one-third of the products we bought were not subject to any tariff tax at all, but were admitted

free of duty. Upon what terms can we adopt a reviewe tariff system in this country In only one way, by accepting European conditions, and submitting to all the discomforts and disadvantages of our commercial rivals. The chief obstruction in the way of a revenue tariff are the wages paid American workingmen, and any return to that policy involves a reduction of the cost of labor. We cannot afford, Mr. President, to have cheap tabor in the United States. Cheal labor means cheap men and dear money, I would rather elevate and in prove the conrather elevate and in prove the condition of my fellow-citizen than increase the value of money and the power of "money bags." This is a republic of free and equal citizenship. The government is in the hands of the masses, and not of the few. This is our boast, and it is a proud one. The condition of the masses, their well being, their intelligence, their preparation for the should be abandoned altogether. lelligence, their preparation for the civil duties which rest upon them, depend targely upon the scale of industrial wages. It is essential, therefore, that the best possible wages attainable shall be secured and maintained. This is vital and wages attainable shalf be secured and maintained. This is vital and fundamental. We cannot without grave danger and serious disturbance—we ought not under any circumstances—abopt a policy which would scale down the wages and diminish the comforts of the American workingman. Their welfare and independence, their progress and elevation, are closely related to the product of the country. The system must stand as a whole or fall. As Burke said of liberty, "it is the clear grave danger and serious disturb-ance—we ought not under any cir-comstances—abopt a policy which would scale down the wages and di-minish the comforts of the Ameri-can workingman. Their welfare and independence, their progress and elevation, are closely related to the welfare and independence and the welfare and independence and progress of the republic. We have get no pumpered class in this country and we want none. We want be protective tariff for all interests try and we want none. We want the field kept open. No narrowing of avenues; no lowering of our standard. We want no berriers raised against a higher and better existination. The gateway of oppor-tunity court be open to all, to the end that they may be first who de-serve to be first whether burn in

with money can seek other avenue of profit and investment, or can wait for his dividends, but the laborer cannot wait for his dinner. isborer cannot wait for his dinner, section have been intrusted the inand the United States do not want terests of our country—our whole
citizens who make presidents and
senates and the house of represenfided the care of other nations and
tatives to be in a condition of dependence and destitution. That is not fere with the; we bid them not in-

American system. It brings to his plantation a city of consumers. The farmer and the factor are brought into close proximity. The problem of transportation is largely eliminated. He finds a market not only for staple products which would bear transportation, but for many products which but for a home market would wear to a home market would wear to the ket would waste and decay in the fields. I need not tell a farmer in this neighborhood of the beneficial effects of a home market. His own experience is better than my philosophy. Atlanta has given him an object lesson. It has increased the value of his farm products and enhanced the value of every foot of ground he overs. ground he owns.

Benjamin Franklin, writing from London in 1771, to Humphrey Mar-shall, comprehended the situation

when he said: "Every manufacturer encouraged rycery manufacturer encouraged in our country makes part of a market for provisions within ourselves, and save so much money to the country as must otherwise be experted to pay for the manufactures are supplies. Here in England it is well brown and understand that well known and understood that wherever a manufacture is established which employs a number of hands, it raises the value of land in the neighboring country all around it; partly by the greater demand ear at hand for the produce of the iand and partly from the plenty of money drawn by the manufactures to that part of the country. It seems, therefore, the interest of all the farmers and owners of land to

The fathers of the republic appreciated the necessity for a home fair maid would wrap berself up market. They were all farmers and and, attended by a trusted servant. planters. They could not sell to would steal to the place where her each other, for each supplied his bushand was garrisoned and spend own wants. This was their situation night there. At last an overtion. They recognized the importance of diversifying the occupations of the people. They must promote other pursuits than the cultivation of the soil. They must have 10 the soil. They must have 10 the soil of the soil. of the soil. They must have, if they would prosper, consumers who would absorb the surplus products of the farm. The result was a product tective tariff, and under it the wislom and foresight of the founders of | hour after, the soldiers were at the the republic have been more than captain's door demanding advendicated. Andrew Jackson put mission. He refused it. They vindicated. Andrew Jackson put mission. He refused it. They the case as well as has ever been threatened to break the door down. the case as well as has ever been done when he declared in 1821, "Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus product?" Except for cotton he has neither a loreign or a home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture and that the channels for labor should be multiplied."

mechanical skill, that he has noth-ing to fear from competition abroad, and that he has but to reach out for our own and the world's market and they are his. He assures him that he has nothing longer to fear from his splendid progress in industrial and Julia McPhall, was taken size development to a protective system, he has outgrown it, and if it is to be continued the people of the south and west will become his dangerous time, but would sink back to greater rivals, and to avoid this new compa tition he invites him to assist in withholding from the states which has been slower in industrial devel-opment that measures of legislative aid which has been so profitably in voked by the New England State and to which they are indebted for their wonderful advancement in nechanical and industrial pursuits What do the south and west say to this narrow and provincial view? It may be true that the New England manufacturer has reached that united her with the family. She rank and that degree of perfection when protection to him are not so essential as it once was, but the west and the south are in exactly the same condition that New England was twenty years ago, and I am.

August 20th about 1 o'clock the

We are different from any other nation, and it is that difference which makes us the best. Our polit-

paverty or reared in luxury. We do not want the masses excluded from competing for the first rank among their country men and for the nation's greatest honors, and we do not mean they shall be. their countrymen and for the nation's greatest knows, and we do not mean they shall be.

Free trade, or a revenue tariff, will at necessity shut them out. It has no respect for labor. It holds it as the mere mackinery of capital. It would have cheap mere that it might have cheap mere than it saving twenty-five cents on a blanket; more intent in reducing the purchasing power of a man's labor than the coat of his coat. Things are not always dearest when their price is nominally the highest. The price is not the only measure, but the wherewith to buy it is an essential factor. Few men before me have fromd in the course of their lives more than once that that which was cheapest when measured by mere inter was the degreed who there we would not have found have remained the obedient child of an imperious parent. We would have remained the obedient child of an imperious way from the would not have found a way from the mother country. We would have remained the obedient child of an imperious parent. We would have remained the obedient child of an imperious parent. We would have found have found have found have found the remained the obedient child of an imperious parent. We would have found have found have found have found and way from the mother country. We would have found have found the work later would have found have found have found and way from the mother country. We would have found have found the would have remained the obedient child of an imperious parent. We would have found have found have found the would have remained the obedient child of an imperious parent. We would not have found the parent. We would not have found and way from the mother country. We would not have found the pendences. We would not have found and way from the mother country. We would not have found

Men of Georgia, upon this great industrial question there should be no north nor south. To us of every the sort of citizenship we want

Next to the laborer the farmer is terfere with us. My fellow citizens, in this conflict, influenced by the immediate beneficiary of the American system. It brings to his national pride, let us be Americans.

THE BEAUTY OF WHITE LIMIS. BY BOR. BURDETTE. le spitia Tones. I have learned, to my great mortification, women are not clean by principle or by liking but be-cause they hardly know what else to be. One always has to furnish the proof of the pudding and here it is: I was enjoying, to the keenest de-gree a hot salt water bath, when I heard a conversation earried on from neard a conversation carried on from one bath-room to another. One voice said: "Well, Rose, how often do you take a bath?" The answer was: "Once a week." The other voice said: "Oh do you? Well. I only come when it is absolutely necessary." And this in a country where soap is cheep and women are thought to have fair skins! By the by, the wader has quite given up the skin; for, above everything else, she must be sans peur et sans reproche. Instead, she assumes tan-colored slik hose that match her slippers: and she is certain that when her maid removes the slippers and stockings as she sits on the sand, she will be absolutely ivory white There is a pretty old historical story about white legs that always comes up to me whenever I hear of themthem. They tell it with great pride in an old English house where I once visited. When King Charles I was fighting Cromwell, and learning to his sorrow that gentlemen could be beaten by builtes, the oldencourage our young manufacturers in preference to foreign ones imported among us from distant counover everything and they were se-cretly wedded. Often of a night the

REPOSEPORT, Ks., Aug., 21, 1888. The saddests sight, and yet most glorious and hopeful ever witnessed by me was the death of one of my foreign competition, but that his dear Sunday school pupils, Jesse serious danger is from home competition; that while he is indebted for and Julia McPhail, was taken sick and Julia McPhail, was taken sick time, but would sink back to greater weakness. She slowly and sadly failed until Monday, Aug. 20th when her white robed spirit soared away to enfold itself in the bosom of of its dear Redeemer. She seemed anxious for their sakes, though when she was aware that this was her allotted time, she was at ease and fully contented to pass from the left us as pure and undefiled as the death angel wrapped at the door of Jesus' heart and whispered "Jesus rence & Co. Jesus' heart and whispered "Jesse come home." She called her father and mother to her bed-side and told them how she loved Jesus, put her faith in him and was fully conscious that she was safe in his arms. She said for them not to weep or grieve after her, for she would be done suffering and have perfect rest. She also called to her brothers and little sister, gave them good advice and told them not to mourn. She then called her friends and as they passed her bed-side she grasped their hands in her ice cold fingers, drew them down to her and pressed her chill lips to their cheeks and requested their presence and voices in heaven. After she bade us farewell and to meet her in beaven, she requested us to sing the "Sweet bye and bye," which we did with aching hearts and trembling voices. She then turned to her father and with her eyes turned heavenward breathed out a few broken sylables and her spirit took its flight to mansions above to be "forever with Jesus there." Rev. McGurk was called upon to deliver an address of respect and sympathy, which in connection with the burial service and some hymns of her choice took place at their residence at 3 p. m., Aug. 21st. The tone and expression of the

pastor so magnatized the audience that they were compelled to pour out their grief. The attendance and procession were very large. Hoping they may all live as sweet and harmiess as she and when Jesus ealls upon them to depart from friends and loved ones may they pass into everlasting glory, is the pass into everlasting glory, is the wish of Jessie's sincere friend and REALESTATE Sunday school teacher. SADIE GOODWIN. Buckten's Arnics Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt cheapest when measured by mere price was the dearest when they were without money and employ.

ment, or when their product could find no market, and, finding it, commanded no prices at all commensured to product with the inbor required to product with the inbor required to produce them. Primarily, it is labor which is interested most in this question of protection. The man product of product conditions to our standard.

Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt theum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilbiains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively care with the inbor required to product when their product could be interested most in this question of protection. The man product could be beneficence of our system and the opportunities which it presents. We bid them level their condition up to ours; we will not level ours down to theirs.

We will remove all restrictions from interested to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price and product could be interested most in this our standard.

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"Entold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. Hausker, the famous messerist, of thined, N. F., writes: "Some ten searing of authors, the famous messerist authors, which is a suffered untold agony from chronic mean extent. My family physician gave me up as incorable, and said I must die. My case was such a had one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so honce I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my threat would almost strangle ms. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh I benedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

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St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sinterer from cutarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly historing and spitting, and for the last right months could not breathe through the nestrie. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckly, I was advised to try Br. Sages Cutarrh flemedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sire remedy for extern now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astronomy results and a permanent cure,"

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NERVOUS DISEASES.

reign or a home market.

An arrived either a home or already that there is an arrived term to a market either is the much lained employed that there is too much lained employed that there is too much lained employed the destroid that one agreed to the destroid that there is too much lained employed to the destroid that there is too much lained employed to the destroid that there is too much lained the multiplied of the work invox open. The first end is now a month of the contract of the destroid the multiplied of the work invox open. The first end is now a month of the contract of the death of the contract of the c

low anything but mits. I had to handle her like an infant. Boeter and heighbors gave her up. I commenced giving her toe South American Nervine Tonte; the effects were very surprising. In three days the was rid of the nervousness, and rapidly improved. Four lastices cured her completely. I think he fouth American Nervine the grandlest retisedy ever discovered, and would recommend it to everyone.

Mes. W. S. Exemption.

gave her three and one-half bottles of South stored. I believe it will cure every case of St. Stored. I believe it will care every case to sa.
Vitus's Dance. I have kept it in my family for
two years, and am sure it is the greatest repedy in the world for Indicestion and Dyspejsia, all forms of Nervous Disorders and Failing
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discovered, and would recommond it to everyone.

Mes. W. S. Exstission.

State of Indiana.

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Montgomery County, 1st.

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of the stomach which can resist the wonderful curative powers of the South American Nervine Tonic.

Mrs. M. Russell, Sugar Creek Velley, Ind., writes: "I have used several bottles of The South American Nervine Tonic, and will say I consider it the best medicine in the world. I believe it saved the live sof award my children. They were down and nothing appeared to do them any good until I presured this remedy. It was very surperising how mightly they both improved on its use. I resource at the medicine to all my medicibles.

Harriet E. Hall, of Waynerown, Ind., says:

"I our my life to The Great Scotth American Nervine. I had been in bed for five months from the effects of an eximated Scottanala, indigestion, Nervous Prostution and a general shattered condition of my whole system. Had given up all hopes of getting and, find tired three decrowwith no relied. The next betthe of the Nervine Tonic improved me to much that I was able to walk about, and a Few scatter crued me entirely. I believe it the best medicine in the world. I can not recommend it soo highly.

Mrs. Ella A. Bratton, of New Ross, Indiana, exyst. "I can not express how much I saw to the Servine Tonic, my except my statement of the Servine and an entirely manable to walk about, and a Few scatter crued me entirely. I believe it the best medicine in the world. I can not recommend it soo highly.

Ed. J. Brown, Drugglet, of Edina, Mo., writen: Ed. J. Brown, Druggiet, of Edina, Mo., writes:
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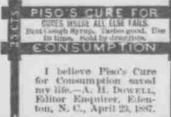
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